

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLI. No. 6904.

號二十月九年五十八百八十一英

HONGKONG SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885.

日四初月八年酉乙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALBAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE SMITH & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & CO., 1, Lombard Street, E. C. BATES HARDY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANNUAL WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MIGUEL, F. A. DE CRUZ, Sociedad, Quelch & Co., Amoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Foochow, Hengchow & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALK, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, THIRDSKEDDEE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED, ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, July 4, 1885. 1128

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$ 500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PEC. FRAUDS.....\$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—HOL. F. D. SASSOON.
Deputy Chairman—A. MOLYER, Esq.
O. D. BORTONLEY, M. GEORGE, Esq.
H. L. DALEYMPLE, H. W. KENWELL, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. H. E. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, HONGKONG, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

SHANGHAI, E. WEN CARMON, Esq., LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG, INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BANKS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and a general description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1885. 1449

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositor in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option, transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balance.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank, if directed to the Hongkong Savings Bank, will be forwarded to the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Whatsoever may be made on demand for the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book, so necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 1, 1885. 1564

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have been nominated by Special Appointment COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL AGENTS for the FOREIGN BUSINESSES of the VICE-ROY OF CHINAHILL.

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, August 11, 1885. 1573

Intimations.



GOVERNMENT SHELTER.

TICKETS entitling DESTITUTES other than Chinese, 24 hours BOARD and LODGING in the above SHELTER can now be obtained at the TREASURY in Books of 20. Each Book costs \$3. Two or more Tickets may be given where the demand is thought desirable. The Men relieved will be allowed opportunity of seeking employment.

Charitable persons are earnestly requested to retain from giving Money to Destitutes, and to avail themselves of the above or some other organised method of relief.

Hongkong, June 13, 1885. 978

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly ARTICLED APPRENTICE and LATENT ASSISTANT to Dr. ROGERS.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS,

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

Soles Address—2, DUDDELL STREET.

(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

KOBE BEEF.

MR. J. KENNEDY will kill KOBE BULLOCKS on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS. Orders should be sent to the Horse Removers on these days for delivery TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING.

Hongkong, September 9, 1885. 1571

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE HOTEL is prepared to SUPPLY

SHOOTING, PICNIC, BOATING, and other EXCURSION PARTIES with all necessities.

No Charge will be made for Un-opened Bottles, Fins, &c., returned to the Hotel in Good Order.

Apply to

H. H. CLAIR GREENLEY, Manager.

Hongkong, September 9, 1885. 1572

HONGKONG HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

A LADY'S HAIR DRESSING SALON is attached to this Establishment, and LADIES are respectfully INVITED to give it a TRIAL. Every satisfaction is guaranteed.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 766

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RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, August 11, 1885. 1573

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES & AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE BARRELLER FOWLING PIECES in Cases, with IMPLEMENTS

Complete, from \$15.00.

ELEY'S Brown, Blue and Green CARTRIDGE CASES.

ELEY'S White FEET, Grey CLOTH and Grease-proof WADS.

ELEY'S Cylindrical Wire CARTRIDGES.

Newcastle Chilled SHOT, all sizes.

PICARD & WILKIN'S 'ALLIANCE' SPORTING POWDER.

Re-capping, Loading and Ramming MACHINES.

Combined Loading and Turnover MACHINES.

POWDER and Shot MEASURES, and FLASKS.

Exploded Shell EXTRACTORS.

Water-proof CANVAS and LEATHER LEGGINGS.

Field and CASE GUN CLEANERS, Gun OIL.

Oil BOTTLES, SCREW-DRIVERS, and CASE CUTTERS.

CALCUTTA—PITH SUN HATS (extra thick for Sportsmen).

English-made Hand-sewn SHOOTING BOOTS.

(PIC-NIC and SHOOTING PARTIES supplied with FRESH STORES, WINES, &c., at special rates.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 23, 1885. 1478

SCOTCH TWEED SUIT,

(COAT, VEST AND PANTS).

15 DOLLARS.

Over One Hundred Patterns to choose from.

THE success which attended our introduction of this 'SPECIALITY' last year, induced us to increase our Orders for this season, and our London Agents having secured a very large Lot of SCOTCH TWEEDS of exceptionally good value, we now offer them to our Customers at the above quotation.

It can be readily understood that the profit on each suit must of necessity be small, but we estimate that, from increase of business, a greater profit will ultimately accrue to us than if we charged a higher price.

The same attention will be given, to the making up and fitting of these suits as would be to the most expensive materials.

W. POWELL & CO.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE, September 5, 1885. 1539

SCOTCH TWEED SUIT,

(COAT, VEST AND PANTS).

15 DOLLARS.

Intimations.

HONGKONG S. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Annual MEETING of the above SOCIETY will be held in

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
ARE NOW LANDINGD'EVETS NONPARAEL KEROSINE
OIL.HITCHCOOK MECHANICAL
NO CHIMNEY
LAMP.

S T U D E N T ' S L A M P .

FAIRBANKS SCALES.

MACKENZIE & MACKENZIE'S
BISCUITS.NEW SEASONS TEA,
in 5 or 10 Catty Boxes.YELLOW GOSHUE BUTTER,
in 5 or 10 lbs Tins.

Condensed MILK.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS,
COOKING STOVES,
AGATE IRON WARE,
Milner's FIRE PROOF SAFES,
Do. CASH AND PAPER
BOXES.AILEY & GENTER'S
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.BEER AND PORTER
in
Hogsheads.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

of
OILMAN'S STORES,
AND
WINES,

at the lowest possible prices

FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
Hongkong, September 2, 1886. 1519

FOR SALE

A HOUSE at the PEAK, with Large
TENNIS GROUND attached, a
good View of the Harbour and out to Sea.
Apply to'PEAK',
o/o. THIS OFFICE.

Hongkong, April 11, 1885. 614

FOR SALE

THE SPANISH STEAMER
PASIG.
Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, September 4, 1885. 1531

FOR SALE

COURSE, DISTANCE,
AND
AVERAGE SPEED TABLES,
FROM
LONDON, TO THE SUEZ CANAL,
TO
INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,
WITH
VARIOUS OTHER TABLES AND NOTES,
BY
W. A. GULLAND.To be obtained at the
'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
FALCONER & CO.

Hongkong, September 2, 1884. 1475

FOR SALE

JULES MUMM &
CHAMPAGNE;
Quarts... 320 per Case of 1 doz
Pints... 221. 2
Do. Fraise & de Germon & Co.'s
BORDEAUX CLARETS AND
WHITE WINES.
Baron's Celeste, 'Barley Bree' 1 doz
WHISKY... 1/2 per Case of 1 doz
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL,
THEORETICAL AND POPULAR
ASPECTS.
BY
ERNEST J. EITEL, PH.D., TURKISH
THIRD EDITION.
REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.
Price, 15.50.LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, August 20, 1884. 1398

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/8 L.1. British Ship
Napactus,
Lover, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, September 12, 1885. 1591

To-day's Advertisements.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF THEPUNJOM & SUNGHIE DUA SAMAN-
TAN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES
ORDINANCES, 1865 TO 1883,
OF HONGKONG.CAPITAL, £1,000,000
Divided into 40,000 Shares of £10 each;of which 15,000 are fully paid-up Shares
and allotted; 20,000 will be allotted
and issued as provided for in the
Articles of Association of the
Company, and the remaining
5,000 are offered in the
Public and are Payable
for as follows, £2 on allotment, and the
residue when and as the same shall
from time to time be called up
under the Provisions contained
in the Articles of Assoca-tion of the Com-
pany.£3 on application, £2 on allotment, and the
residue when and as the same shall
from time to time be called up
under the Provisions contained
in the Articles of Assoca-tion of the Com-
pany.The Honourable F. D. SASOON,
C. P. CHATEL, Esq. A. MOLYER, Esq.
W. H. RAY, Esq. F. E. SASOON, Esq.
H. G. JAMES, Esq. G. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.Bankers: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.Solicitors: Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON,
35, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.Secretary: F. H. O. WILSON, Esq.
(PRO TERR.)THE Company has been formed for the
purpose of acquiring by purchase from
the Vendors to agree to take in fully
paid-up Shares of the Company certain
valuable concessions granted by the Sultan
of Pahang, and of working certain mines
and mineral lands at Pahang and at Sago
and Samantan, in the State of Pahang in
the Malay Peninsula, containing Gold, Tin,
Silver, and other minerals.The Capital required for the above objects
is £400,000 to be raised by the issue of
40,000 Shares of £10 each, of which 15,000
Shares, fully paid up, will be allotted and
issued to the Vendors, who are the pro-
moters of the Company, or their nominees,
in pursuance of an Agreement dated
7th September, 1885, between the Vendors and a
Trustee on behalf of the Company, by which
the Vendors agreed to sell and con-
cession to the Company at the price of
£150,000, and to accept payment of the
same in fully paid-up Shares of the Com-
pany, to be allotted and issued to the
promoters of their nominees and are to be
paid for as follows.—£3 within 14 days
after the registration of the Company, £2
within a further 14 days, and the remainder
as the Board may decide. And the remaining
5,000 Shares only are offered to the
public, which will be allotted and issued
as the Directors of the Company shall determine,
and shall be paid for as follows.—£3
on application, £2 on allotment, and the
remainder when and as the same shall from
time to time be called up under the pro-
visions of the Articles of Association of
the Company.Both properties have an area of about
100 square miles respectively, and are held
direct from His Highness the Sultan of
Pahang, for the terms of 76 and 50 years
respectively.The locality of the Company's proposed
operations has been known to be a barren
for ages past, and has been worked, though
in a primitive and very incomplete way, by
Chinese and Siamese, during a period ex-
tending over some centuries.With the object of thoroughly testing the
accuracy of the representations made to
them with regard to these mines, the pro-
moters of the Company secured the services
of Mr. THOMAS JAMES HUGHTON,
F.R.C.S., a well-known Mining Engineer
and Assayer of 110, Cannon Street, Lon-
don, who was specially retained and em-
ployed by them to explore the mines upon
the concessions, and to report upon them.His report is a most favourable one and
was afterwards completely corroborated and
confirmed by the eminent Geologist
and Mineralogist, The Reverend JULIAN
E. TANSON-WOODS, who also visited and
reported on the concessions in the
Company's behalf.The services of Mr. HUGHTON, who is a
thoroughly practical Mining Engineer,
have been engaged by the Company as
their General Manager for the term of 4
years to start and put the Company's
Mines in full working order.The question of labour, road, making
etc., do not appear to present any greater
difficulties than are always inseparable from
similar undertakings.The representations only have been enter-
tained, dates respectively the 4th day of
November, 1884, and 14th day of August,
1885.Copies of these Agreements, &c. Memor-
andum and Articles of Association of the
Company, the report made by Mr. HUGHTON,
and the Prospectus can all be seen at the
Office of the Company, situated at 33
Queen's Road, Hongkong, or at their So-
licitors.Applications for Shares, which will be
received until the 30th September, 1885,
must be made on a form which can be ob-
tained from the Secretary of the Company
at their Office, 33 Queen's Road, Hongkong,
and the amount payable on application paid
to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation at Hongkong. If no allotment
is made, the deposit will be returned with-
out any deduction, but without any interest,
and where the number of shares allotted
is less than the number applied for, the
surplus will be credited in reduction of the
amount payable on the allotment and any
excess refunded.

For further information apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, September 12, 1885. 1591

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions from H. M. NAVAL STOREKEEPER
to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th September, 1885, at Noon, at H. M.
NAVAL YARD.—SUNDAY NAVAL & VICTUALLING
CONDENMED STORES, &c.,

comprising—

OLD IRON, CHAIN CABLE, PAPER STUFF,
CANVAS RAGS, HOSES, LAMPS, BLANKETS,
BISCUITS, CHOCOLATE, TOBACCO, OILS,
CLOTHING AND IMPLEMENTS.

£20, &c., &c., &c.

TRADE OF SALE—A customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 12, 1885. 1590

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Ashington, Capt. Sterquinn,

having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk, into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notified to the Undersigned to be given before
3 P.M. on the 15th Inst.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
17th Inst. will be subject to rent.

No Insurance has been effected.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns.Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
SLEIMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 12, 1885. 1593

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for
any Debts contracted by the Officers of
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:Anne H. Smith, American ship, Capt.
R. B. Brown.—P. & O. S. N. Co.B. H. STEPHEN, German brig, Captain
Chr. Meyer.—Meichers & Co.EDWARD MAY, American barque, Capt.
C. A. Johnson.—Russell & Co.FRANCIS PENDLETON, American ship, Capt.
E. P. Nichola—Order.HAROLDINE, American 4-masted schooner,
Captain Tibbets.—Order.HAROLDINE, American ship, Capt. N. A.
Buckel.—Russell & Co.KILMARNEY, British steamer, Captain
H. O'Neill.—Captain.NAUTATOR, British ship, Captain Ed. H.
Lovitt.—P. & O. S. N. Co.PENROD, American barque, Capt. P. L.
Chapman.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

PACHE, French barque, Capt. Sovraine.

TITAN, American ship, Capt. C. H. Ally.
Russell & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 11, 1885.—

Ashington, British steamer, 200, C. M.
Heworth, London July 25, and Singapore
Sept. 5, General.—SLEIMSEN & Co.KILMARNEY, British steamer, 1030, H.
O'Neill, Adelaida and Newcastle Aug. 23,
Coal.—CAPTAIN.September 12.—
Fushun, Chinese steamer, from Whampoa.

The British steamer Kildare reports:

Fine weather throughout.

The American steamer Carioca re-
ports: First part moderate S.W. breeze;
wind and sea moderate to fresh W.N.W. wind;
fine and clear weather.

The British steamer Orestes reports:

Squally unsettled weather.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Asturion reports:

Left London July 25th, had moderate wind

and fine weather until Aug. 19th, when ex-
perienced a gale of wind and tremendous
seas; shipping heavy seas on board; thence
wind and sea moderate with fine weather.

Arrived at Singapore Sept. 12, left on the

4th Inst.

The British steamer Kilmorey reports:

Fine weather throughout.

The American steamer Carioca re-
ports: First part moderate S.W. breeze;

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THE CHINA MAIL.

A Mr. Hamamoto Yasumaro, who has returned to Yokohama from Port Hamilton, where he was employed by the English naval authorities as interpreter, reports that the torpedoes that were laid at that place have been removed, and other defensive works discontinued.

The Seignior of the 6th inst. states that an Annamite resident at Cholon, Annam-Chau by name, who is not a Catholic, has subscribed a sum of \$5000 for the relief of the Annamite Christian refugees from Binh-Tuan who have sought shelter at Saigon, and a further sum of \$3000 for the victims of the troubles at Vicks.

A Tokio vernacular paper publishes the following telegram:—St. Petersburg, September 1st.—A scheme has been developed by the Russian Government for raising 170,000,000 roubles by the Finance Department during the following eighteen years for the reconstruction of her men-of-war, after having obtained the vote of the Legislative Council.

A QUARREL occurred on the 8th instant between the workmen in the tobacco manufactory in Po-ka-ka-Ho at Macao and some Police lancers. Two of the workmen were taken into custody. The workmen in the manufactory attempted at first to resist the guards, but the energy of the ensign, and the forcible argument of the revolver caused the crowd quickly to disperse.

The Macao Independent of the 10th instant says that notwithstanding the prohbitory notice given, the Chinese Sakau and Sankau continue to breed pigs as before. The Inspector of the Lai-Sin-ko, accompanied by their Presidents and the Administrator of Chinese Affairs, paid a visit to the spot, where they found four transgressors of the orders, two of whom were ordered to pay a fine of \$5 each on the spot and the other two were told to remove the pigs. To prevent any resistance on the part of the Chinese, the stations at the two places were reinforced by some 14 or 15 men.

A CHINAMAN named Kwai In, twenty-two years of age, of No. 12 Hillier Street, died in the Tung Wah Hospital yesterday morning, from the effects, it is believed, of opium poisoning. The body was sent to the Mortuary, there to await, together with the body of the assassin McNeil, who died on Thursday last, the convenience of the Coroner. We pity the jurymen who will have to visit the Mortuary on Monday next, and should advise them to supply themselves with disinfectants and stimulants before proceeding to West Point. It is not altogether improbable that the visit to the Mortuary, thus postponed, may entail further work for the Coroner.

A most audacious and somewhat surprising robbery is reported to have been committed some time last night in the centre of the City. On the employees of Mr. Ibrahim haoey Puthany visiting their master's godown, situated in the private lane which has its entrance from Queen's Road Central just beside Messrs Rose & Co.'s stores, and runs down to the Praya, emerging between Douglas Laprik & Co.'s and the Insurance Fire Station, this morning, they discovered that one padlock had been opened and removed, and that the staples of a patent lock, also taken away, had been prised off, the godown entered, and two bags of silk, value \$600, stolen. It is not known at what hour the godown was entered. If the robbery was committed during the night it is strange that the watchmen, of whom there are several in the vicinity, gave no alarm, or seem not to have noticed it. One of the assistants employed by Messrs Rose & Co. had his suspicions aroused by seeing three Chinamen, dressed in dark clothes, following near the end of the lane about half past eight last night. Had there been any policeman about, it was his intention to have drawn attention to these men. As yet the Police, we believe, have been unable to find any trace of the cheeky burglars. We notice that there is a gate at each end of the lane. These are not shut or locked at night, we believe. Why, we cannot say.

The recall of Sir Charles Warren, the British Special Commissioner in Binh-Tuan, mentioned in an Indian telegraph published in our issue of Thursday last, is probably due to the position which he has taken up with regard to the actions of Dutch extortions in the new Protectorate. Sir Charles holds the opinion that these settlers ought to be excluded from land grants in the Protectorate, and has made definite proposals to that effect. These proposals have been loudly condemned on all sides by members of the Cape Parliament, and it is evident from a remark made by Colonel Stoy, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a deputation of the Aborigines Protection Society, that they are not approved of by the Imperial Government. Colonel Stoy said he was not one of those who wished British colonization to be inferior to that of any power; but he asked the deputation frankly to look at the position which he should occupy, if he, as the representative of that rule which his Majesty holds over many races, were to say that in one part English alone shall come while all other nationalities and persons, however worthy they may be, shall be excluded. Yet that was one of the conditions of colonization which Khambo; the ruler of

Buchuanland, attached to his offer to allow his country to be annexed by Britain. This offer was, of course, refused by Britain, as the condition stipulated for was repugnant alike to the spirit and letter of English law.

Sir Charles Warren, however, is a strong advocate of this principle, and, as we have already pointed out, his recall is probably due to his persistent adherence to his views. It has been an open secret that his relations with Sir Hercules Robinson, the High Commissioner at the Cape, and the other officials have been extremely unfriendly, and this also may have helped to bring about his recall. Whatever may be the merits of the present dispute, Sir Charles will no doubt receive from the Government the credit he so well deserves for accomplishing a most difficult and dangerous mission without bloodshed.

The task of pacifying and restoring order in Binh-Tuan, and harmony between the Blacks and the filibustering Hoen, was particularly ticklish, and its completion without conflict of any kind shows that Sir Charles Warren is a man of extraordinary tact and judgment.

The quietest ascent ever made of Mount Blang has been performed by Mr. Evans of Chester who did the whole distance from Chonmou to the summit in twelve hours—half the time usually considered necessary—and with a prolonged rest at the Grands Mulets. Almost at the same time, the first ascent of the Westward this year was made by some members of the Alpine Club, and this, too, was accomplished quickly and successfully.

SAYS THE FOOCHEE ECHO.—One of the generals' command of the Chinese troops ordered his men to fire at the coming wind when it began to get heavy last week. It need not be said that the soldiers promptly blazed away. We, always in pursuit of knowledge, asked why, and were treated to the following, duly authenticated with name and date:—"On one occasion a certain general proceeding against some rebels was hindered by the excessive rain and ordered his troops to explode crackers, &c., and throw their spears against the wind and rain—and there was a great calm."

THE JAPAN MAIL of the 5th instant says:—We believe that the arrangements for the amalgamation of Kyodo Unyu Kisha and the Mitsu Bishi Kisha are now complete, with the exception of a few easily settled details. Unless our information is incorrect, the result of the amalgamation will to some extent be contrary to general expectation, inasmuch as the Mitsu Bishi's active share in the Nihon Kisen, if the new Company is to be called, will be comparatively small. It is to be sincerely trusted that the working scheme of the new concern will be purged as far as possible from official interference, that really able men will be chosen to superintend its business, and that there will be extended to them such a measure of independence as may enable them to ensure the success of the undertaking.

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THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The discussion in the House of Commons on July 30, though Sir Richard Cross spared it in a tone which seems to us more of that of the agitator than of the statesman, was, on the whole, satisfactory. We can imagine no calamity greater than that such discussions as these should be conducted in general meetings, forced in by the publication of a sort of literature which, however high its motive may have been, is precisely such as men with the worst motives in the world might endeavour to circulate. That some change in the laws protecting children against the wickedness of men and women who seem to us better characterized as devils than as mere prodigals, should be made—though as Mr. Hopwood justly enough says, as it is a great deal more effective than the public purpose—we heartily agree. When we consider that a daily paper passes through the hands of probably a thousand people who can contribute nothing to the legislative changes required, for every one who can contribute something, it is obvious that the circulation of facts and statements which miss the only end by which they can effect any good in 999 cases out of a thousand, and in a large proportion of the cases in which they miss their end, do an enormous amount of mischief, sowing the seeds of the very evil which their publication was intended to prevent, is a calamity of no ordinary kind. It will be said that, even amongst those who cannot influence legislation, the circulation of these horrible facts, or ascertained facts, excites a salutary feeling of moral indignation which takes expression in public meetings such as those of which we have lately heard so much. The new legislation may, perhaps, strike down one miscreant in a month at most, who might not otherwise have been struck equally hard; and we shall all rejoice in the extra severity of the blow. But what will become of those not thought of those making these accusations, those for whom these corrupting publications, which the reading or hearing of them addresses leave behind? Is it not simple childish to suppose that the young, or even the middle-aged, can hear all these matters discussed and not suffer, suffer fearfully, from the consequences? If, owing of thought, he be the source—as we all know that it is—of purity of action, the mischief done to purity of thought—in so many thousand cases will infinitely outweigh the blow struck against impunity of action in the few cases in which we may succeed in striking such a blow. Moreover, we can see no reason in the world why an equally severe blow should not have been struck without all this moral plague of contagious reading and more contagious rhetoric. Publicity may do good in exciting the better currents of public opinion, even though it is concerned with pure evil, where it merely repels, and does not excite any morbid curiosity. It does fifty times as much evil as good where it does excite morbid curiosity, and leads decent people to dwell on unhealthy subjects with it is simply impossible for them to deal in any practical or effective way. To those who have heard the ghastly laughter, the wicked sneer, the cynical jibe to which these publications have given birth in the streets, in railway carriages, in inn-yard scenes, and pictures, to those who have seen most-looked-for girl buying and at the same time shocking publications, to those who have noted on the unctuousness of some of the points raised at public meetings against the wickedness asserted or revealed—it seems likely that needs will have been sown far and wide by this dreadful propaganda.

TREATED FOR THE WRONG COMPLAINT.

It is at all times hard to lose one whom we hold dear, but it is terribly so when we have the consciousness that but for mistake the loved one might have been with us still. In some cases the fact that the sufferer is treated for the wrong complaint is known in sufficient time to admit of the patient being saved, and the following is a case in point:—

A little more than two years ago, a beautiful young lady in New York was given up to die of consumption. Her fond parents took her to Paris as a last resource, hoping to find some skillful physician there capable of extracting the rapid strides of her fatal disease. In this fair hope were blighted, but fortunately away in that distant foreign-city they met with a description of a new method of treating Diphtheria, which emanated from the Mount Lebanon Shakers of the State of New York. The thought struck the parents of this helpless young girl that perhaps their daughter was afflicted with Indigestion or Diphtheria, and not consumption; and if so, there might be a chance for her recovery.

Some of the Seigels' Syrup, made especially for the cure of Diphtheria, was obtained and administered to the patient, and the result was marvelous. To-day their daughter lives in the enjoyment of good health. The fact was, the patient had been treated for the wrong complaint, and when she was created for Diphtheria (her real trouble), all the alarming symptoms of consumption vanished. This is not an isolated case. The country is full of suffering thousands that are being treated for Liver Complaint, Malaria, Kidney Disease, Lung Diseases, &c., &c., when the fact is they are afflicted with Indigestion in some of its varied forms, and all of such sufferers would obtain relief if they were properly treated for Diphtheria.

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

Crofton, Christina Co., Ky., U.S.A., January 1, 1882.

Dear Sir,—My daughter, Sarah F. Walker, last January was confined to her bed, and had been for twelve months, was under treatment of three eminent physicians, who said she had Consumption and Heart Disease. The doctors and all that saw her said she was bound to die. But I implored her to take your Seigels' Syrup, and after having used two and a half 60 oz. bottles she was restored to perfect health, and said she felt better than she had for five years. My daughter is now living and enjoying good health, but had it not been for your medicine she would have been now dead.—Yours, &c., W. M. Malt.

Any one doubting this can write to Sarah F. Walker, Crofton, Ky.

N.B.—If you think this worth printing, please do so; if not, give it to the waste basket.

PROOUNCED HOPELESS BY FOUR DOCTORS.

Mr. W. Bouchier, Eastover, Bridgwater, sends the following:—

West Quay, Bridgwater, December 21st, 1883.

Dear Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Mother Seigels' Curative Syrup. For a period of eight years I suffered from a severe cough and indigestion, with frequent attacks of rheumatism; and for eleven months I was under medical treatment, without deriving the slightest benefit. The last four doctors I was under assured me that mine was a hopeless case, and gave me up as incurable. About that time I heard of Seigels' Syrup, which I was induced to try, and through its use, I am thankful to say, I quickly got restored to health, and am now able to follow my usual occupation. I may say that whenever I feel the least symptom of my old complaints I at once take a few doses of the Syrup, which quickly sets me all right. I send you this in the hope that other sufferers may be induced to give the Syrup a trial.—Yours truly,

(Signed) Wm. Readall.

FOR MANY YEARS.

Whitfield-Woods, near Chorley, December 20th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—Mother Seigels' medicine sells exceeding well with us, all that try it speak highly in its favour. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains often eaten up. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.—Yours truly,

E. Peet.

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

Stocks Ferry, January 9th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—I have used Seigels' Syrup for several years, and have found it a most efficacious remedy for Liver complaints and general debility, and I always keep some here, in London, or in the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

For Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding 25,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1885.

498

so long as the kerosene can is left untouched in the closet it will never be guilty of consuming itself for the mere pleasure of exasperating its owner.

When the electric light was introduced, people naturally supposed that it would prove to be an honest as well as a brilliant light. It was known that electric meters would be placed in houses where electricity was to be used, but no one dreamed that the electric motor would imitate the gas meters.

People gave up gas and adopted the electric light in its place, remarking to the gas companies in a scornful tone, "Aha!" and saying to themselves, "We shall now be charged only for the amount of light that we actually use. It will thus greatly dismally the electricity-consuming public in their electric motor in place of the city's power plant, with having falsely represented that that electric motor was used during last month in a house from which all the electric lights had been removed for considerably more than a month. The bill, based upon the testimony of the manducous meter, was of course disputed by the tenant to whom it was sold, and the dispute has brought to light the appalling fact that electric motors cannot be trusted.

It would be interesting to know if the particular electric meter which made a false charge of 96c. had ever been associated with a gas meter. If it had spent any time in a cellar in the society of a gas meter it was quite possible that it was corrupted by the vicious influence and degrading example of the latter. That the gas meter does exert a most demoralizing influence upon those who associate with it is sufficiently proved by the character of the managers of gas companies—not one of whom ever dedicates to profite by the false testimony of meters. Persons using electric light cannot be too careful to remove their gas meters from the cellar before introducing the electric meter. The probability is that the electric meter is honest when left to itself, but that it is weak and easily led into bad company. If, on the other hand, it should turn out that the electric meter is as inherently vicious as the gas meter, the electric light will become as unpopular as gas light, and the public will burn nothing but oil and candles.

TREATED FOR THE WRONG COMPLAINT.

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Some of the Seigels' Syrup, made especially for the cure of Diphtheria, was obtained and administered to the patient, and the result was marvelous. To-day their daughter lives in the enjoyment of good health. The fact was, the patient had been treated for the wrong complaint, and when she was created for Diphtheria (her real trouble), all the alarming symptoms of consumption vanished. This is not an isolated case. The country is full of suffering thousands that are being treated for Liver Complaint, Malaria, Kidney Disease, Lung Diseases, &c., &c., when the fact is they are afflicted with Indigestion in some of its varied forms, and all of such sufferers would obtain relief if they were properly treated for Diphtheria.

THE OFFICES, No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, at present in the occupation of the HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO ST. BOAT CO., LIMITED.

Entry on or about 1st July, 1885.

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Hongkong, August 24, 1885.

1447

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255

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938

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1561

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